THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

The Royal Mail steamship Persia, Capt. Judking, which left Liverpool at about 10 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, the 5th inst., arrived at this port at about 71 o'clock on Tuesday morning, Sept. 15.

The steamship Fukon arrived off Cowes on morning of the 3d September.

The steamship Antelops was appointed to leave laverpool for St. John's, Newfoundland, on the 7th, instead of the 5th, as advertised.

The steamship Indiana sailed from Southampton for New-York on the 3d inst. with 520 passengers and \$65,000 in specie.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

Frem Our Own Correspondent LONDON, Friday, Sept. 4, 1857. Vernon Smith, whose utter want of capacity as President of the Board of Control disgusts friends and foce, and who owes his elevation exclusively to his connection by marriage with the great Whig houses, has at last become aware that he is a nuisance, and it is said in the Clubs that he has given in his resignation, to be replaced by Sir Charles Wood, who under a former administration has already once been at the head of Indian affairs with credit to himself, and much to the benefit of his department. Sir Charles is certainly not a man of genius; his budget was often lamentable when he filled the place of Chancellor of the Exchequer, but he is a most conscientions man, not to be frightened out of his wits by any mitferture, nor to be impelled by success into injustice or such cruel and bloody vengeance as is preached by The London Times and Punch. Sir Charles is to be succeeded at the Admiralty either by Sir James Graham or by Sidney Herbert. Having thus strengthened his Cabinet, Lord Palmereton will go on to reward the great Whig houses by additional honors to conciliate them, for he is well aware that his own family is a stranger to them, and that he him of has not become the head of the party by their choice. Lord Lansdowne is now to be elevated to the highest rank of the British Peerage, under the title of Duke of Kerry. Lord Robert Grosvenor becomes Lord Ebury, and will share in the honors of the House of Lords together with two brothers—the Marquis of Westminster and the Earl of Wilton. An additional Cavendish and an additional Vane are likewise des tined to go from the Commons to the Peers, and Macaulay is to exculpate the Indian administration in the same House, under the new title of Lord Thus strengthened, Lord Palmerston Macaulay. Thus strengthened, Lord Palmerston will be ready to meet the next Parliament, in Feb ruary, with a bogus reform, though he has not succeeded in removing Lord John Russell from the House and in transplanting him among the Peers.

Lord John is certainly a most unfortunate critic for Lord Palmerston, but he would not be either coaxed or bullied out of the Commons, though he has lost smuch of his former prestige, and has scarcely any party of his own. There is sufficient reason to beparty of his own. There is sufficient reason to be-lieve that the most distinguished men of those who were beaten at the general election will be re-turned to Parliament by partial elections. Bright was the first and the most worthy to return to his old place. While I write, Mr. Miall is contesting Tayistock with fair prospects of success, and Mr. Fox is nearly certain to be elected at Oldham. Mil-mer Gibson, Cobden and Sir Joshua Walmsley remain, and for them the Liberals are anxious to secure

seats in Parliament at the first opportunity.

The Emperor Napoleon is turning England's difficulties to his advantage. Not having to fear the opposition of his dear ally, his North African policy becomes suspicious. A squadron is under sail from Toulon for the harber of Tunis, according from Toulon for the harber of Tunis, according to some papers, to exact guarantees from the Bey against the Mohammedan persecution of Jews and Christians; according to others, to protect the Bey against the fanaticism of his own subjects. In either case it is rather an ominous expedition, and presages an extension of the French dominion in Africa. There is no doubt that the English Government dislikes this business, and still more the interview of Napoleon with the Caar Alexander, which is to take place within a fortnight. Accordingly The Times is base enough to praise the Imperial Government in high-flowing panegyries for having allowed the French papers to speak out about the maladministration of Algeria which has come to light by the trial of Captain Doineau, come to light by the trial of Captain Doineau, Chef du Bureau Arabe at Oran, in Algeria, who has been sentenced to death for rebbery and muron's sympathies are the robbers and murderers, it is quite certain that Doineau would not be executed, even if he were not the nephew of Mr. Baroche. Still the facts breught to light are bad enough to cause a remodeling of the Algerian administration. All the French authorities, from the Eureau Arabe to the Commander of the Province, were proved to be intent on making their fortunes by extortion and robbery.

The sentence of the Tribunal au Commerce, by which Auguste Thurneyssen, the great banker and director of the Crédit Mobilier, has been found hable—as perther—for the deficiency of his bank-ruot comin. Charles Thurneyssen, to the extent of

rupt cousin, Charles Thurneyseen, to the extent of 16,000,000 francs, has made a profound sensation in Paris, though the sentence may still be reversed by the Court of Appeal. All these trials rereal the rottenness of the governing classes, and cannot fail to weaken Napoleon's power. We may therefore expect some new startling incidents in his foreign policy since he is easer to countribulance. foreign policy, since he is eager to counterbalance his home difficulties by dazzling foreign exploits. This is the reason why the interview of the two Emperors of the West and North is watched with

The bigoted home policy of the Emperor of Austria file the Austrians with fears for the future. The public authorities and the Roman Catholic priests continue to harass Jews and Protestants, but they dare not yet trouble the Greek Catholics who rely on the support of the Czar. Still, even they are discontented, fully sware that their turn is likewise

to come. Considerable anxiety is felt for the safety of the garrisone at Lucknew and at Agra.

THE INDIAN REVOLT.

Consequence of The N. Y. Tribune.
LONDON, Sapt 4, 1857.

The outrages committed by the revelted Sepoys iz India are indeed appalling, hideous, ineffablesuch as one is prepared to meet only in wars of insurrection, of astionalities, of races, and above all of religion; in one word, such as respectable England used to applaud when perpetrated by the Vendeans on the "Blues," by the Spanish guerrillas on the infidel Frenchmen, by Servians on their German and Hungarian neighbors, by Croats on Viennese rebeis, by Cavaignas's Garde Mobile or Bonaparte's Decembrists on the sons and daughters of proletarian France. However infamous the conduct of the Sepoys, it is only the reflex, in a concentrated form, of England's own conduct in Isdia, not only during the epoch of the foundation of her Eastern Empire, but even during the last ten years of a long-settled rule. To characterize that rule, it suffices to say that torture formed an organic institution of its financial policy. There is something in human history like retribution; and stie a rule of historical retribution that its instrument be forged not by the offenled, but by the offender kimself.

The first blow deal; to the French menarchy procoeded from the nobility, not from the pessants. The Indian revolt does not commence with the Ryota, toripred, shebonored and stripped usked by the British, but with the Sepoys, clad, fed, petied, Atted and pampered by them. To find parallele to De Bejoy strocites, we seed act se some Landin ture on the Atlantic cable before the British Associa-

papers preiend, fall back on the middle ages, nor

even wander beyond the history of cotem-

perary England. All we want is to study

sions being neither sanctified by religious fanation

ters of the British officers are redolent of malignity

An efficer writing from Peshawur gives a description of the disarming of the 10th irregular cavalry for not charging the 55th native infantry when ordered to do so. He exults in the fact that they were not only disarmed, but stripped of their coats and boots, and after having record 10th across the coats and boots, and

after having received 12d. per man, were marched down to the river side, and there embarked in boats

and sent down the Indus, where the writer is

delighted to expect every mother's son will have a chance of being drowned in the rapids. Another

writer informs us that, some inhabitants of Peshawur having caused a night alarm by exploding

ittle mines of gunpowder in henor of a wedding (a national custom), the persons concerned were tied up next morning, and "received such a flogging

"as they will not easily forget." News arrived from Pindee that three native chiefs were plotting.

Sir John Lawrence replied by a message ordering a spy to attend to the meeting. On the spy's report, Sir John sent a second message, "Hang them." The chiefs were hanged. An officer in the

civil service, from Allahabad, writes: "We have "power of life and death in our hands, and we as-

sure you we spare not." Another, from the same lace: "Not a day passes but we string up from ten to fifteen of them (non-combatants)." One

exulting officer writes: "Holmes is hanging them
"by the score, like a 'brick." Another, in allusion to the summary hanging of a large body of the
natives: "Then our fun commenced." A third:
"We hold court martials on horseback, and every

"nigger we meet with we either string up or shoot. From Benares we are informed that thirty Zemin

dars were hanged on the mere suspicion of sympa thizing with their own countrymen, and whole

villages were burned down on the same plea. An

officer from Benares, whose letter is printed in

The London Times, says: "The European troops "have become friends when opposed to natives."

And then it should not be forgotten that, while the cruelties of the English are related as

acts of martial vigor, told simply, rapidly, without

dwelling on discussing details, the outrages of the natives, shocking as they are, are still deliberately

exaggerated. For instance, the circumstantial ac-count first appearing in The Times, and then going

the round of the London press, of the atrocities per-petrated at Delhi and Meerut, from whom did it

proceed? From a cowardly parson residing at Bangalore, Mysore, more than a thousand miles, as

the bird flies, distant from the scene of action. Ac-

tual accounts of Delhi evince the imagination of an

English parson to be capable of breeding greater hor

rors than even the wild fancy of a Hindoo mutineer.

The cutting of noses, breasts, &c., in one word, the horrid mutilations committed by the Sepoys, are of course more revolting to European feeling than the throwing of red-hot shell on Canton dwellings by a Secretary of the Manchester Peace Society, or

by a Secretary of the Manchester Peace Society, or the roasting of Arabs pent up in a cave by a French Marshal, or the flaying alive of British soldiers by the cat-o'-nine-tails under drum-head court-martial, or any other of the philanthropical appliances used in British penitentiary colonies. Cruelty, like every other thing, has its fashion, changing according to time and place. Caesar, the accom-plished scholar, candidly narrates how he ordered many thousand Gallie warriors to have their right hands cut off. Narodeon would have been ashamed

hands cut off. Napoleon would have been ashamed to do this. He preferred dispatching his own French

regiments, suspected of republicanism, to St. Do mingo, there to dee of the blacks and the plague.

The infamous mutilations committed by the Se-poys remind one of the practices of the Christian Byzantine Empire, or the prescriptions of Emperor Charles V.'s criminal law, or the English punish-

ments for high treason, as still recorded by Judge

ments for high treason, as still recorded by Judge Blackstone. With Hindoos, whom their religion has made virtuosi in the art of self-torturing, these tertures inflicted on the enemies of their race and creed appear quite natural, and must appear still more so to the English, who, only some years since, still used to draw revenues from the Juggermant fea-

tivals, protecting and assisting the bloody rites of a

religion of cruelty.

The frantic roars of the "bloody old Times," as

Cobbett used to call it—its playing the part of a furi-ous character in one of Mozart's operas, who indulges

in most melodious strains in the idea of first hang-

ing his enemy, then roasting him, then quartering

him, then spitting him, and then flaying him alive—its tearing the possion of revenge to tatters

and to rags—all this would appear but silly if under the pathos of tragedy there were not distinctly per-ceptible the tricks of comedy. The London Times overdoes its part, not only from panic. It supplies comedy with a subject even missed by Mohere, the Tartune of Revenge. What it simply wents is to write up the funds and to screen the Government. As Delhi has not, like the walls of Jericho, fallen

As Delin has not, sae the wars of Jerical latent before mere puss of wind, John Bull is to be steeped in cries for revenge up to his very ears, to make him forget that his Government is respensible for the mischief hatched and the colossal dimensions it

GREAT BRITAIN.

Rumors of Ministerial changes continued to be propagated. The Lordon Star says:
"Sir Charles Wood, it is believed, will leave the

Admiralty and take the Board of Control, while Sir James Graham will become First Lord of the Ad-

A great meeting of Tractarian Clergymen is to be held soon in London, with reference to the new Di-

vorce Law.

The American horse Lecompte ran for the Warwick

Eleven more regiments were under orders for India-seven lufantry and four Cavalry.

The Glasgow Polytechnic Institution had been de-

the trisegow Polytechine Institution had oven usertyed by fire. Among the articles destroyed was the first steam engine constructed by James Watt.

At the Autumn Commencement of Trinity College, Dublin, held for the purpose of conferring degrees on distinguished members of the British Association, Professor Mogers of Boston, Mass., was among the parties as because.

The sittings of the several sections of the Associa-

The shipment of silver to the East by the steamer

of the 4th was £656,000.

The Rank of England had given notice of a slight relaxation in their terms, by making advances on bills having six months to run instead of only three, as of

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Professor Thompsen delivered a very instructive lec-

ould appear but silly if under

and to rags-all this w

FRANCE.

the first Chinese war, an event, so to say, of yesterday. The English soldiery then commit-ted abominations for the mere fun of it; their pas-The Paris Pays denies the reported occupation of the island of Formora by the United States. The Council General of the Department of Herault had unanimously adapted resolutions in favor of a re-vision of the Tariff, with a view of carrying out freenor exacerbated by hatred against an everbearing and conquering race, nor provoked by the stern resistance of a heroic enemy. The violations of wemen, the spittings of children, the roastings of whole villages, were then mere wanton sperts, not recorded by Mandarins, but by British officers themselves. Even at the present catastrophe it would be an unmitigated mistake to suppose that all the cruelty is on the side of the Sepoys, and all the milk of human kindness flows on the side of the English. The letters of the British officers are redolent of malignity. nor exacerbated by hatred against an everbearing and

trade principles.

The Emperor Napoleon had abruptly left the camp The Emperor Napoleon had abruptly left the camp at Chalens, after remaining there only two days, and an improbable rumor had been started that he was having a secret interview with the Czar, preparatory

having a secret interview with the Czar, preparatory to the formal meeting at Darmstadt.

The Paris correspondent of The Times denies that the French Corsican fleet has gone to Tunis for the purpose of exacting satisfaction for the recent outrages there, but will, on the contrary, support the Tunisian Government against the religious fanaticism which prevails in Tunis.

The same authority says that at the conference between Lord Elgin and the various commanders at

The same authority says that at the conference between Lord Elgin and the various commanders at Hong Kong, the French Admiral announced officially that he had received instructions frem Paris to act in concert with the English commanders.

According to the latest reports the meeting between the Emperors of France and Russia is to take place at Stuttgart on or about the 17th of September.

Accounts from Paris represent that the French Government is disposed to make further alterations in the Customs tariff by which foreign goods will be admitted at lower rates.

There was somewhat of a panic on the Paris Bourse on the 3d having its origin in the retirement of some influential Directors of the Credit Mobilier, the shares

of which considerably declined.

A dispatch from Faris of the 3d inst, says that the Court of Assize had condemned Ledru Rollin, Mazzini, Massarenti and Campanella, the parties charged with being implicated in the recent conspiracy against the life of the Emperor, to deportation.

The Paris correspondent of The Times says that the

The Paris correspondent of *The Times* says that the French Minister of Marine had received dispatches from Hong Kong to the 13th of July, announcing that two ships of war had been dispatched to protect the French Consul at Shanghae, whose person had been

SPAIN.

The España positively denies, on information ob-tained from the best sources, that any secret treaty exists between the United States and Mexico. What has given rise to the rumer of the existence of one is it says, that an understanding exists between some American and Cuban fillibusters; but it declares that the projects of these parties may be regarded with contempt.

The recent census shows the population of Spain to emount to 16.340 500 souls.

M. Sr. Hidalgo, Mexican Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid, had, in consequence of the rupture in diplomatic relations, left that city, in obedience to orders from his Government.

AUSTRIA.

Letters from Hungary state that the Emperor of Austria's journey through Hungary was a perfect triumph, his reception being very enthusiastic. The Emperor was very near meeting with a serious acci-dent, the traini n which he was riding having run off the track, but fortunately without any ill result.

PRUSSIA.

Letters from Berlin state that the King of Prussia has lately had two attacks of applexy, and that con-sequently his health inspires considerable uneasiness.

ITALY.

The Gazette de la Bourse of Vienna says that it learns from a good source that diplomatic relations will soon be resumed between Naples and England and France, Austrian mediation having been at work to accomplish that object.

The ceremony of commencing the railroad tunnel under Mont Cenis, at which the King of Sirdinia and Prince Napoleon assisted, passed off in a very satisfactory manner.

It is stated that the Grand Duke of Tuscany informed the Pepe, while at Florence, that it would be

formed the Pope, while at Florence, that it would be improdent at the present moment to contract the pro-

impredent at the present moment to contract the pro-posed concordat.

The French Government has instructed its represen-tatives in foreign countries to disayow any connection with the Muratist proceedings which have recently taken place in the Two Sicilies.

DENMARK.

In the sitting of the Holstein Chambers on the 3d Sept., the Commission reported that it considered the situation of the country critical, and declared itself unable to discuss the new Constitution before having accured the independence and equality due to Holstein in the Danish monarchy.

RUSSIA.

Reliable advices from the Caucasus report that Schanyl still held II out of the 12 blockhouses which he recently took from the Russians, although several desperate attempts had been made to recover toem. It is stated that reënforcements to the extent of The Commissioners appointed to regulate the Rusian boundary in Asia had arrived at Tiffis.

sian boundary in Asia had arrived at Tillis.

It is stated that large bodies of Russian Cavalry bave recently marched toward the Austrian frontier with a view, probably, of preventing Austria from interfering too much in the affairs of the Danubian Principalities.

A Russian squadron was cruising off Anapa, and a steamer lying in each of the search of linear

A Russian equation are caused of Circassia, thus preventing Safir Pasha from getting his recently purchased arms and ammunition from Constantinople.

TURKEY.

The British and Austrian Embassadors at Constantinople formally notified the Porte on the 25th ultimo, of the agreement of their Government to the annulment of the elections, and the Divan immediately for-

Fanaticism among the Musselmans was prevailing with much violence. Disturbances and assassinations were increasing in Palestine and throughout the whole of Syria.

GREECE

James Graham will become First Lord of the Admiralty. Lord Panmure is reported as annious to resign, to be succeeded by Mr. Cardwell or Mr. Herbert. Admiral Berkeley the senior Naval Lord of the Admiralty will retire, having lost his seat in Parliament, and we hear will be succeeded by Admiral Pechell, M. P. for Brighton."

An important meeting in favor of the scheme for the improvement of the navigation of the Rivers of India, with a view of increasing the supply of cotton from India, had been held at Manchester.

A great meeting of Tractarian Clergymen is to be The original chief of the insurrection in Epists in 1854, notwithstanding a threat of imprisonment, had reopened the campaign.

At Corfu the British Government had prorogued the Parliament for two years, and great irritat

THE LATEST.

[Bu Telegraph from London to Liverpool.]

Majority for Mr. Russell 44

The American horse Lecompte ran for the Warwick Cup, and was badly beaten. Three horses ran—viz., Lecompte, Fisherman and Oakball—and the course was three miles long. The race is thus described: "Fisherman went away with the lead, Lecompte lying off about twenty lengths. The only change is these positions took place about a mile from home, when "Lecompte went up to Oakball's quarters, but soon afterward dropped back again. Fisherman was never caught, and won in a canter by a length. "Lecompte was beaten of upward of twenty lengths." The Hon. George Byig had been elected to succeed Lord Robert Groevenor as one of the Members of Parliament for Middleers, without opposition. A return from the Board of Trade of the exports for the first half of 1857 shows that thirty per cent of the aggregate shipments goes to British possessions, and nineteen per cent to the United States.

Eleven more regiments were under orders for Iudia THE LIVERPOOL CLIPPER TRANSPORTS. THE LIVERPOOL CHIPPER TRANSPORTS.

The James Baines, with the 97th Regiment on board, was passed on the 17th ult. with 57 sails set. Her progress was wonderful considering the whole. The Champion of the Seas, with the 20th Regiment on board, was spoken at the same time not far astern of the James Baines. The other clipper of the Black Ball Line, the Lightning, was passed this day week 140 miles S. W. of Saidy, or about 100 miles from the foreland, in 48 hours.

THE CORN TRADE AT ODESSA.

At the latest dates this market had experienced a decided rise, owing to the shortness of stock and the demand for export. More than 70 vessels were waiting for cargoes, and arrivals from the interior had been dekaged by rain. The puice of new Gherka Wheat was 38/3 per quarter on heard, which, with 6/8 for freight, would bring the whole cost to 46/9.

ME. MIALL AND THE CRISIS IN INDIA. The Times notices very favorably the patriotic and patrional sentiments expressed by Mr. Miall at

tate.

Complaints of the spread of the potato disease both in England and Ireland were very prevalent, and Indian Corn had consequently a rising tendency. EUROPEAN WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN INDIA.

The Daily News suggests that arrangements should be made on a large scale for bringing home the wives and children of officers and soldiers in India. The London Underwriters on the cable of the Atlan-tic Telegraph Company had offered to sattle the claims upon them by paying 36] per cent in cash, and giving up all claims of salvage on the cable on board the Niagure and Agamemanon, and that part submerged in

REDUCTION OF THE INFANTRY STANDARD. A circular from the Horse Guards reduces the In-THE CORN TRADE.

Since yesterday week no less than 52 floating car

A dispatch from Berlin of Thursday evening an-nounces that the King of Prussis has conferred the Grand Corden of the Order of the Black Eagle on the three eldest sons of the Emperor of Russia, the Grand Dukes Nicholas, Alexander and Vladimir. Colonel Manteuffel has been nominated Prussian Minister at Vienna Minister at Vienca.

The Turkish Government still actively pursues its correspondence respecting the evacuation of the Island of Perin by the English and its restitution to

Turkey.

Marshal Rauden arrived at Marseilles on Thursday

goes of Grain have arrived at ports of call, of which

CRYSTAL PALACE SHARES.

The fall in Crystal Palace Shares at present forms a feature of the Stock Exchange. The original £3 shares are offered at £1.5/, without buyers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Marshal Raudon arrived at an acceptance of under salutes from the batteries.

The Queen of Greece will return to her dominions about the middle of October.

The Calcutta passengers by the Ripon believe that when Delhi has fallen, the mutiny will spread still further over the country, by great numbers of the mutineers escaping to various parts of India.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Markets.

Cottos—The market has become rather less active, but prices of American were nevertheless firm at an advance of 1-fed upon the quotations of the previous Friday. Other descriptions were ivide the previous Friday. Other descriptions were ivide and the previous Friday. Other descriptions were ivide and speculators took about 15,500 bales and exporters about 2,660. The stock of American is reduced to 776,000 bales; fair Otheran is quoted 9jd, and middling 215-fed. In Manchester, a rood and satisfactory business had been doing. Breanstupps, 2-The weather had been very changeable and wet, but as only a small partion of the crops in the North remained unsecured, it exercised but little influence Flour was without change. Wheat in limited supply, and Red 2283d dearer than at the departure of the Baltie. Indian Corn in good demand, and under the influence of reports of the potato disease salvanced 1/82 per quarter. Messre Richardson, Sperce & Co. quote red Wheat at 7/1028/4; write at 9/28/2; nixed and yellow Corn at 37/6233; white at 32/643.

Provisions—Beef, 5/2410 per theree lower, and dull. Pork quiet and easier. Bacon firmer and in some cases slightly dearer. Lard firm at 79/271/. Tallow unsettled but quiet: Butchers' Association 52/265/.

Provisions—Beef, 5/2410 per there lower, and dull. Pork quiet and easier. Bacon firmer and in some cases slightly dearer. Lard firm at 79/271/. Tallow unsettled but quiet: Butchers' Association 52/265/.

Provisions—Beef for Pearls. Sugar dull and I lower. Tes buoyant and rather dearer. Bice firm, and East Indian slightly there. Naval Stores steady.

London Money Market—Baring Brothers report a fair demand for money without change in rates. Consoliced at 98/26/26 for both money and account. The buillon in

LONDON MONEY MARKET—Baring Brothers report a fair demand for money without change in raises. Comoid closed at 990 2099 for both money and account. The builton in the Bank of England had increased 2.77,000.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—Dull and nominal.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—Breadstuffs in better request and Wheat a tride higher. Iron steady at 2.7.762. 27.162 for bars and rails. Sugar heavy at a decline of 2.10 indidding and lower qualities. Tea and Coffee firm at former rates. Sprits Turpentine dull.

Baring, Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

Baring, Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

Per Persia.

London, Sept. 4, 1857—5 p. m.

There has been a very limited business this week in the Colonisi and Foreign Produce markets.

SUGAR dull and Jower.

COTTON deser.

BREADSTUFF: arm.

MONEY in fair demand. Consols leave off 90) for money.

90; 3904 for account. Bar Silver 5 11, noml. American Eagles
76, 21. Mexican Dollars: The price is not yet fixed. Doublooms:
Spanish 79/6, South American 76/3.

COFFER firm at the late advence. Tough Cake and The
£121 10/1. Shewhing 13/d, Yellow Metal Sneathing 11/d.

COCKINERAL firm. Of 400 bags part soid; Honduras Silver,

ord. desd to mid. pasty 2/8/3/3, mid. to good bold pea grain
5/9/4/5. Black 3 14/4/5 for small, and 4/8/3/2 for mid to
good bold thelly. Tenerific Silver 3/10/3/11, and Black 3/14

good bold thelly. Tenerific Silver 3/10:33/11, and Black 3/11
24/2.
COCOA—Considerable parcels of West India have changed hands at firmer prices.
COFFEE has been in good demand both by home trade and export buyers. 311 casks, 94 bbls. 33 hags Plantation Ceylon realize 47/2 628 for small fine ord greyish to mid bold blue, and 83/6/298/ for peakerry. 1,467 bags Costa Rica sold at 56/20 80/6 for fine ord, mixed to fine edry, and 16 therees, 82 bbls., 105 bags La Gusyra brought 36/6/21/2, but 99 bags Company's Java were bought in at 89/. By private treaty, good and superior Native Ceylon realized 65/20/60/6. At the second particular of the Dutch Trading Co's auctions, held at Amsterdam yesterday (comprising 350/60/bags), only about half found buyers at the prices of the previous sale, say 41 cents for good ord. Java.
CORX—There is more firmness in the market, and prices of Wheat are a shade higher. Last week's average price of English Wheat was 80/4 on 93/66/ qrs. returned. We quote white American Wheat at 52/265/; red, 50/25/4/26/6.

American Wheat at \$2, 26.5]; red, \$9, 25 ft. red. \$2.5 ft. Theor. \$2.5 ft. \$3.5 ft. \$4.5 ft. \$5.5 ft. \$2.5 ft. \$5.5 ft. \$4.5 ft. \$5.5 ft.

on Civide.

In Molasses we have nothing to report.

Linkern—Allivals during the week are \$,254 qrs., of which

2,184 from Calcults, and the remainder from the Baltie; a large
business has again been done in floating carroes, principally

Taganrog, at 66 acts, 6, floating conditions, and there are now no
sellers under 67. On the spot—Bombay 68/6 a69, Calculta

5, acts, Odersa 67/268, Taganrog 68 acts,

Linkern Cakes steady; New York bbis sell slowly at £10

15.

15... Lean firm; common Pig £24 10].

Oils.—Sperm is in demend at £91@£92; Pale Southern, £45 10]; Pale Seal, £43 10]@£44; Cod, £47. Olive on the spot is scare, and prices are again dearer; we quote Gallipoli £69, Spanish £58, and Mogadore £55; for prompt shipments at £31 10@£52 £50 and Mogadore £55; for prompt shipments at £31 10@£52 £50 and Mogadore £55; for prompt shipments at £31 10@£52 for shipments from January to March. Rape: sales of Foreign at 53], Brown dull at 49; @49. Linneed steady at 29]@40. Concanut 49/259].

Rice dull during the greater part of the week, but now seems to be attracting more attention. Three floating cargoes sold for

Ricz duil during the greater part of the week, but now seems to be attracting more attention. Three floating cargoes sold for the Continent, viz.: 759 tims languous at 103, 650 tims Necransie Arra-an at 11, and 1,690 tims do. at 11, which price is said to have been since refused for another. On the spot about 5,600 bags have changed hands by private treaty, the latest sale showing a slight recovery; low indding and middling Darcs 10,9211, good middling white Bengai 12.75, very fair white do. 15, and fine Madras 11.75, 686 hags fair Dacca sold in public sale at 10,6211, or 3d declire.

Sattperse of slow sale at advanced rates, and privately 1,500 bars Bengai on the spot sold at 57,257,607 it to 4.95 cent refraction, at 56, 35,6 for 5 to 51,4 cent, and 33,6 for 121 to 3,49 cent refraction. For arrival, two or three parcels Bengai sold at 55, and some Madras at 49; also 990 bags Bengai lending at Liverpool, at 53, for 5 9 cent. Nitrate of Soda-About 800 tims, 11,4 9 cent have been sold at 22, and 20 tims, 4,40 cent. at 23, 4,50 cent.

is bold at liverpool, at 53/ for 5 P cent. Nitrate of Soda-About 800 tuns, 112 P cent have been sold at 22/, and 20 tuns, 53 P cent refraction, at 23/.

SUGAR—The market has been much depressed this week, and low and mid. descriptions are 6d 221/ cheaper; for fine qualities of refining Sugars, which are relatively scarce, there has been a little inquiry at steady sprices. Of West India 2,125 hhds. have been sold, and of 5,000 bags Manritins and East India at suction about hair found buyers. Foreign—Of 462 hhds. Cuba Mideovado barely one-haif sold at 1/ deciline-viz, at 46/6 for low yellow (12/8 duty), and 47/251/ for low mid to good mid-bright yellow (13/10 duty); 60 boxes clayed Cuba brought steady rates, Si/255/ for good mid. to fine grey; 472 hhds. Cuba Melado sold at 36/237/ (10/4 duty), partly for export Frivately, 150 boxes white Havans sold for export at 54/25/ hhds. Cuba Melado sold at 36/237/ (10/4 duty), partly for export Privately, 150 boxes white Havans sold for export at 54/265/ in the stands of the stands of

Richardson Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

Per Persis.]

COTTON—The seties inquiry which we noticed in our continued during the entry part of the present week, since the demand, as might have been anticipated, has somew fallen off, but the current qualities of American are rener a shade higher, and "Pair" [d. 4" In over the rates then

fallen of, but the current quantities of a sheet of the current.

Imports for the week 7,839 bales. Total sales 65.030 bales, of which speculators took 15,450, and exporters 2,250, leaving to the trade 47,300.

QUERCITRON BARK—About 100 bags of Baltimore have been sold at 12 ff cut. Helders of Philadelphia would saccept 15, p cut, but at this price there are few buyers.

Land is still held frundy at extreme prices, 69; 271;, and 70 was made for a small quantity by anction during the week. Tallow—The sales made since our last have been at somewhat irregular prices. P. F. C. has been sold at from 01; 254;. North American 62; 264;. South American 90; 262;6. The market in London has been hardly so firm and closed at 61; 9 on the spot, and 99; 258;6 for last these months of the year.

BREY—We have no sales to motice this week, except about 315 increes, principally of inferior quality at a decline of 10 d 15 w terce.

Book—Nothing done since our last.

Baccov has been more inquired for, and the sales reach appearance of the price of the control of the sales and the mail of the sales reach about the sales and of the s

Since our report of thereas are the statement of the party and with a much lower temperature.

The Gran trade generally has assumed a much firmer teme, as our stocks of old Wheat and Flour, are now much reduced, its probable that damp scather may came a better demand for Foreign Wherear for mixing purposes.

The reports of Potato disease, especially in England, are rather on the increase, and with only a limited stock of Isroian Conx a better lequity has resulted and some purchases for forward delivery have been entered into at rather substanced rates for follow, while White, being in better copply, has been precurable at a slight concession. At Manchester market year-day arithers bought somewhat more fixely of Wigners at the extreme rates current here on Tuesday.

Beliveries of Wheat from our own farmers for the past year development of \$2.500 grs. against 60,735 grs. same week last year. Average price 40/4 \$\psi\$ qr. against 70/6 corresponding week last year.

This day's market was fairly attended, and with only a market that year.

This day's market was fairly stiended, and with only a limited display of useful Red American Wanari an afrance of 21.53d. \$\tilde{\pi}\$ 70 fb was obtainable on such over the rates carrent on Torsday. Other descriptions were no dearer, and the demand for such quite moderate.

IPDIAN CORN being held at a forther improvement of 1/2016.
For on Tullow completely sheehed business on Irish account, but the home trade again took some quantity for feeding purposes. White was a shade cheaper, say 42/62-83/, and but a low role.

but the home trude again took some quantity in secting party spaces. White was a thode chapper, say 42/6043/, and het a slow sale.

Old Oars and Mirat cold to a fair extent at full prices. New Mirat was a tolerably free sale at extreme rates, say 36/303/6 P load; but Oars particularly Tawney, were difficult to move without submitting to some reduction.

No change in the value of Irish Waxar since Tassday, and stock here triding.

Import from 8 mc. 28th to 9 mo. 4th inclusive consist of 8 009 grs. Wheat, 7, 462 qrs. Indian Conv. 2 403 sacks and 931 bbls. Flours. Exports for same period, 2 435 qrs. Wheat, 2 869 qrs. Indian Conv. 316 sacks and 1,006 bbls. Flours.

We quete the value of American white Wheat 9/69/6, extra 9/8 26/10; red 7/1928/4, extra 3/630/10 P 70 m. Baltimore, Philadelphia and Ohio Flours. 31/2012; Western Canal. 30/2012 bbl. Indian Conv., mixed and yellow, 37/; white 42/243/ P 400 m.

THE LATE " DEMOCRATIC" STATE CONVENTION.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 14, 1857. The meeting a State Convention of any large politi cal party is always a matter of public interest, especially so at a time when the fundamental principle upon which our Government was formed were being gradually changed. The representatives of the false Democracy have just been in session in our city, and I have been a pretty close observer of their doings. I have scarcely ever seen so many of the "head men" in attendance at an ordinary State gathering. Crosswell, Richmond, Cagger, Ludlow, Dickinson, Seymour, Church, Peckham, Turrill, Stryker, Sickles, Wood, Cochrane, Kelly, Pratt, Hathaway, Sweeney, Bishop, Sutherland, Purdy, Cassidy, Brandreth, Jewett, Share sutherland, Purdy, Cassidy, Brancett, Jewett, Shaw and other lesser lights, were present to manage the machinery. This being the first Convention since the inauguration of Buchapan's 'Administration, it was very important to ascertain who held the reins in this State. There is no doubt that Richmond, Carget, Ludlow & Co., have the inside track, and that D. S. Dickinson and the Hards are in the minority, with the Dickinson and the Hards are in the minority, with the masses, as under Pierce's Administration. Two or three test votes on the afternoon of the first day settled that, and then the Hards cased, and submitted calmly. three test votes on the afternoon of the first ady settice that, and then the Hards cared, and submitted calmly. The State Committee is three-jourths Soft, an advantage that politicians understood. This victory won, other matters were of minor consequence. Of course, the ticket placed in nomination was not selected to be elected. After the test votes on Thursday, the ticket was arranged in the evening by a few leaders on both sides without difficulty. Church, Richmond, Vanderpoel and Rhoades rank as Softs, and Tucker, Tremaine, Denio and Jaycox as Hards. Does any one suppose, if there was a ghost of a chance for success, such men as the candidates for Secretary of State and Treasurer would have been presented to the people of this State! Of course not. I mixed very freely with the delegates, and I scarcely heard the probability of success referred to. The main question in view was, "Who shall control the appointments at Washington!"

We have seen many disorderly Conventions in our city, but this was equal to any in noise, profanity and factious strife. Firty delegates would sometimes be on their feet at one time, all screaming at the top of their voices. I am sorry to say, though Ononadaga furnished the presiding officer, he was totally unfit for the place.

The great battle of the Convention, however, after

The great battle of the Convention, however, after the Soft ascendency was ascertained, was for and against Judge Danie. I doubt whether anything of the kind was ever witnessed before in this State. When the ageinst Judge Denio. I doubt whether anything of the kind was ever witnessed before in this State. When the subject was first presented there was a terrific yell of disapprobation from all of Mayor Wood's "Dead Rabbits" Threats by the wholesale from your city were as thick as blackberries. The question in issue was the city vs. the country; and nobly did the country stand by its man. The contest lasted three hours, and every inch was fought, and well fought, too. The head of the Dead Rabbits and the representative of the Five Points labored long and loud, but the caucus programme could not be disregarded. Gov. Seymour made a very able speech in behalf of his neighbor and friend; so did Peckham of Albany, and some others. The vote was finally taken, and Judge Denio received 67 votes out of 117. The result was well received by the decent portion of the Convention, but I guess the Dead Rabbits swore some! They threatened that the 10. 20 or 30,000 "Dimocrat" majority in New-York City this Fall would be nowhere on the Judge of the Court of Appeals. But I suppose the Mayor will wave his hand, as he did frequently in the Convention, when he wanted to quiet his followers, and they will all vote the straight ticket.

The collision in the Convention, on the nomination of State Engineer, between Wood and Sickles, was the funniest scene of all. Graham was presented by Brooklyn for this post. It appears he had been a "Henry Clay Whig," and Wood was against him. This brought out Sickles, who thought such a charge came with a poor grace from him, who had been a Krow-Nothing. Each of these gentlemen told many truths about the other, I have no doubt, but Wood came cut second best. Sickles lashed the ex-K. N. most unmercifully, and very handsomely, too, and to the entire satisfaction of the better portion of the large audience.

Notwithstanding the disgraceful scenes, and the weak appears and the Conventions.

Notwithstanding the disgraceful scenes, and the weak nominations, some good things came out of the Convention. Dickinson, the ultra Pro-S'avery leader in this State, is in the minority in his party; Mayor Wood of the Convention was floored in his darling object in coming to the Convention to defeat the renomination of Judge Denio; and the decision of the Court of Appeals, in declaring the Metropolitan Police bill all right, was fully sustaited. That's pretty well for a "Democratic State."

LEVE LAUGHS AT CATHOLIC PRIESTS. The New-Haren Palladium says that an Irish Catholic named Connolly, living at the South, lately came to New-Haven to marry an Irish Protestant girl named Mary Arn Gibbons, the arrangement being that she was to be left undisturbed in her religion, and to be married by a Protestant clergyman. She was willing, however, to be also married by a Catholic. They proceeded on their errand, and the Protestant clergyman not being at home, went to the Catholic priest. He asked the their errand, and the Potestan tasky man at home, went to the Catholic priest. He asked the woman if she belonged to his church!—and she said "No, toat she was a Protestant." He then inquired if she did not "intend to adopt the religion of her huaband, and go to his church! She answered that she did not. He then asked if she "did not intend to had not a ballength his church for haddien. band, end go to his church? She abserved that and did not. He then asked if she "did not intend to bring her children to his church for baptism, and allow them to be brought up in that faith!" She said she "had no children, and might not have, said if she did she could make no pledges on that subject." Upon which the priest brought his hand with great force upon his book, and said roughly: "Correll, why don't you put sway this woman and hand with great force upon his book, and said roughly:
"Comolly, why don't you put away this woman and
get one-of your own church! I will not marry you,
and I forbid you going to a Protestant to be married.
I forbid it on pain of excommunication. And you,
who have come in this company, if one of you go to
see those persons married by a Protestant. I will excommunicate you." The bridegroom and his bride
departed, and, with one of their male friends, wont to
the Rev. Mr. Littlejohn, Rector of St. Paul's Episcopai Church, who married them without asking any
impertinent questions. The affair has created a good
deal of smothered indignation among the better class
of Catholios, and it is quite probable that it will be
the means of making a "heretic" for life of Connolly.

A BOY SMOTHERED TO DEATH IN A WHEAT BIN.

-John Stubbs, jr., a lad about 14 years of age, son of
John Stubbs, senior, of Wyanet, was smothered to
death in a wheat bin at the freight-house in that place
on Saturday last. He and other boys were playing in the bin, while grain was running out of the bin into the care, and running in from above. He suck down into the cavity formed by the running out of the grain and was immediately covered by that coming grain and was immediately covered by that coming in from above. Every effort possible was made by Mr. Nichole and others to save him, but they were unable to get him out until some fifteen minutes had elapsed, when life was entinct. Owing to the quantity of grain in the bip, it was found to be impossible to shevel it back, and a hole was therefore cut through the weather-boarding outside, through which the wheat was got out, but not in time to save the boy. His death has excited much regret in Wyanet. He is said to have been a bey of rare merit and correctness of demeanor, and was highly esteemed by the people of the village.

Bureau Co Democrat, Sap. 3.

A Mas Killed at a Camp Meeting.—From The Manard Index we searn that at the camp meeting recetily held near Hawatha. Mason county lilinois, a A Mas Killer at a Camp Merrino.—From The Menord Index we learn that at the camp meeting receitly held near Hiawatha, Mason county, Illinois, a man by the name of Preston Metzaer and a worthless fellow by the name of Duff Armstrong had a quarrel att a fight, during which Metzker received a blow from a slung shot which has since resulted in his leafs. Armstrong and a wicked character by the teme of Norris have ceared out. They are supposed to be the murderers. The Index gives great praise to the Rev. Peter Cartwright for his conduct on the excession.

A PRIZE FIGHT IS WEST PHILADELPHIA. - The prize fight which was expected to take place in West Philadelphis to day was arranged to come off on May-land's Creek, at the western erd of Spruce street. The police same upon the ground just as the first round was ever, and the cry of "police" having been raised, the party scattered.
The principals, who were in prize fighting trim, and

The principals, who were in price fighting triun, and two of the seconds, were imprired. The principals were taken before Alderman Miller, who hald them in \$1,100 to answer. Their assmes are Hugh Derically and James McAllister. [Bulletin Sept. 14.]
REGULAR.—The Weeksonket Parket has a subscriber in Bouillville, Mr. Welkome Ballon, who for fifty

Ever saw either until a short time since. He is about 80 years of age, and has been blossed with twenty children, nineteen of whom are now living. Year his children were born in the month of April, is not consider and unbroken years.

Boston Elopement. - Miss E - B - 1

BOSTON ELOPEMENT. — Miss E — B — , a daughter of a highly respectable iron merchant in a city. She has been stopping for some time as a view with her uncle, Capt. C — nof the Boston Pire B partinent, a gentleman in the highest possible steady with the Department and the Insurance Companies. Miss B — , a very young lady, scancely past teens, fell in with a suitor, who prevailed upon her telope, and enter the matrinorial yoke. This, we have a wait the blessing of their relations. This has thus far been withheld. [Boston News Letter, Sept. 12.

far been withheld. [Boston News Letter, Sept. 12.

THE STATUE OF WEBSTER.—Information has been received that the bronze statue of Duniel Webster, by Powers, has been shipped at Leghors for Boston, and may be expected to reach this port in a law weeks. It is eight feet high. The head is taken from the bust modeled by Mr. Powers from life, and now held being to the Boston Athenseum, and the coston is modeled from garments actually worn by Mr. Webster. The cast of the statue was made at Florence by a very skillful bronze founder, and is entirely necessful.

THE ERIE RAILROAD DANGEROUS

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: I desire through your columns to cal the gr. tention of the traveling public to the serious danger existing on the Eric Railroad at Hobokus. The serious danger of a little boy recorded in your columns on Setular was owing, as I can state of my own knowing, but the bad state of the platform at that place, and it time to make known that for a considerable distant south of Hoboken the cutire track is in a highly do gerous condition. The road there runs along a side hill, and is sustained on one side by a wall which has been undermined by water, and is likely to slide off into an adjoining mill pond. In answer to a remonstrance, the Company sent an employee to examine the place about a year ago. He admitted that there was dan ger, but said it would be expensive to repair the work; and of course the has never been repaired. Can nothing stop this monstrons tampering with human life! We are already (politically) the greatest fock ard (financially) the greatest robbers in the work Are we also to become the greatest murderersing up railroads (on borrowed and stolen capital) to butcher us by car loads? Your obedient servant, Rockman, L. I. Sept 12, 1887. Rockaway, L. I . Sept 12, 1857.

THE SEA-VIEW HOUSE MURDER.

TRIAL OF JAMES P. DONNELLY.

FIRST DAY.

The trial of James P. Donnelly, for the murder of Albert S. Mores at the Sca-View House, at Lag Branch, on the 1st of August last, was commenced in the Monmouth County Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Freehold, yesterday, Judge Vredenburgh presiding, with assistants Judges Forman, Throckmorton and Gifford.

A large number of persons were attracted to Free hold by this event, and the Court-House is thronged with spectators.

A few minutes after the assembling of the Court, the prisoner, James P. Donnelly, was placed at the bar. He is a fine looking young man; was dressed in a black suit; is rather above the ordinary hight. He looks pale, but appears to be perfectly composed. On arriving within the bar, there was an affectionate meeting between the prisoner and his father, Peter Donnelly, and Mrs. Cousins and Miss Donnelly, his sisters, who are present at the trial. The prisoner then took a seat at the table occupied by his counsel A C. McLane, esq., of Freehold, assisted by Joseph P. Bradly and Geo. Pennington of Newsrk. The State is represented by G. Joel Parker, Prosecutor of the Pleas, and the Hon. Wm. L. Dayton, Attorney

General. The Court was not occupied over an hour in impas neling the Jury. There were twenty-one challenges. After the Jury had been impanueled, the Prosec

neling the Jury. There were twenty-one challege.

After the Jury had been impanueled, the Prosenting Attorney, Mr. Parker, addressed the Jury as follows:

The indictment just read, charges that on the first day of August last, the defendant, James P. Domely murdered Albert S. Moses, at a place within the jury diction of this Court, and it is for you, under the obligation of an oath to inquire, determine, and by your verdict say, whether that charge is sustained by evidence. This is indeed a solemn duty—this an important trust.

Approach its performance, therefore, gentlems, with every unwarranted sympathy excluded, with every feeling of prejudice entirely eradicated from the mind. At the very threshold of this investigation the mind. At the very threshold of this investigation that the mind be perfectly free and open to receive the impressitute. It is truth, and truth alone, we seek.

The prisoner at the bar is a stranger. He has probably new before looked upon the face of a single one of you who tay have in keeping his life. I know that with you this wife at prijudice his case. God forbid that the State should ask a flammouth County Jury to disregard the stranger's rights. But while the stranger is entitled to the protection of our lawling that the stranger is entitled to the protection of our lawling that the stranger is entitled to the protection of our lawling that the stranger is entitled to the protection of our lawling that the stranger is entitled to the protection of our lawling that the stranger is entitled to the protection of our lawling that the stranger is entitled to the protection of our lawling that the stranger is entitled to the protection of our lawling that the stranger is entitled to the protection of our lawling that the stranger is entitled to the protection of our lawling that the stranger is entitled to the protection of our lawling that the stranger is entitled to the protection of our lawling that the stranger is entitled to the protection of our lawling that the stranger is entitled

be. It is my province, gentiemen, in opering the case to the
as briefly as possible, and in general terms, the substance of the
facts we expect to prove.

We shell produce evidence bearing upon the motive. Although it is not necessary to discover the unitive wherethe
crime is proved yet the motive when discovered often shed a
flood of light upon the whole transaction. We will prove that
on Wednesday, the 27th day of July, a gentleman deposited with
the decloant, who was bookkeeper and clerk of the "Sea View
House, the sum of \$100 until he should return from NewYork on Saturday, the lat of August; that instead of heavilge
this money in the sefe, defendant had it upon his person used
it, leat more than helf of it in gaming with Moses on Prody
night, and that Saturday morning, the lat of August, found bennelly a defaulter, an emberzier, a mined man, unless the mosey
be forthcoming when the owner arrived. The telegraph was
at hand—his discharge from employment and the reason they
for would in a moment flash along the wire—the pass ofte Empire City would transmit the news of his diagraw to evil;
be the standard of the sought and the reason they
for would in a moment flash along the wire—the pass ofte Empire City would transmit the news of his diagraw to evil;
be him by the ties of friendship or of blood. The choice we
between the certainty of exposure of a leaser orius and the
chance of not being discovered in the commission of a green
and that choice was to be made quickly.

Between the hours of 5 and 6 on the morning of the lat of argust last the immates of the Sea View House, at the Highland,
in this county, were aroused by the Seaful cry of under, in
this county were aroused by the Seaful cry of under, in
man in his night clothes, evered with blood, was seen in size the
halls as if in pursuit of some one who had escaped reside
for a short time from exhaustion, and then hastening to such a
be down the proved a bed of deatn. The proprietor of the bea
was sound at his die, the found Albert S. Moses welterin

ness to the step, terror to the countemance, trembling to the imba, numeroes the whole man. Conscience makes coward of us all.

Guided by this index of crime, you would reasonably expective State to present before you evidence that immediately after the marder the guilty person fied from the scene of back the marder the guilty person fied from the scene of back this we expect to do. We shall prove to you, demicismen, as while the cry of marder was yet resonntling through the shall the defendant was seen in the utmost repidation range from the house. His flight is for a moment stopped by Santile proprietor, who valuly endeavors to ascertain the came alarm. Donnelly stands before him with quivering frame. We shall then follow him in his slight from where Suith leaves his to a building in the rear of the kitchen, where a quantity is worthless money he was known to have, is found—thace in the resond, and easing a fonce upon the eastern boundary the premises, we see him running down Schenck's like to plank wais below the hill, and thence toward the river. We stall follow him, step by step, from the time Santh meet by running from the house while the cry of murder was still fine to fine an his east, until Martin O Neil loses sight of him below hill by the river side. We shall prove his conduct upon returning, the change of dress his deay is untering the room of dying man, his agitate dappearance, his strange expression as why Conduct before reason had time to resure her way, as strict, the owner of a weapon that do the deed. It was done by a dirk, or some such lastine.

We will show to you that the same person who we seen in rapid flight, as soon as the fatal blow was strook, we done by before the murder, Donnelly had the dirk. It was not a direct the wound.

ment. We will show to you that the same person who we seen in rapid eight, as soon as the fatal blow was struck, we the owner of a weapon that would inflict the wound. The days before the murder, Donnelly had the dirk. It was not a his possession after he returned to the house, subsequent to me urder. It has never been found, nor accounted for. There are in substance, the circumstances of the case, the pradwisch we expect to produce. There are also other facts it time will not permit me to mention in detail, which, togets with the declarations of the accused, point to the same control with the declarations of the accused, point to the same control with the declarations of the accused, point to the same control with the declarations of the accused, point to the same control with the declarations of the property—be declared to live long rebough to give the history of the feether of the hall—be knew him—be recognized him. Upon his dyind bed he makes a disposition of his property—be declares his belief that he is about to die and appear before his fold, and make these solemn circumstances, when all hope of life had gene, he names the man who can his threat. It was the same man whome we will prove had the motive—the sum who had then we spen—the very man who, i mument after the first act of the inaccedy, had been seen in flight—and shoot with his dying heath, exclaimed, "Donnelly did it," "Posmedy at my throat," Donnelly, the bookkeeper, mandered me.

The weaking the provide the case has been head it will be for you to consider and announce the concludent or which your minds are led. May Omniscience guide your deliberation, and trier you to a right result.

At the termination of these remarks, the witnesset on the part of the State were called and anversely held

on the part of the State were called and everally held to bail in the sum of \$500 for their appearance and Cecharged. After which the Court adjourced thishree

in Burillville. Mr. Wel ome Ballou, who for fitty years has been absent from home only one man, and then he was attending Court at Providence. He never was at board of a steamboat or ranged our, and mand for such quite moderate.

Proces of seed quality was held stod of harrel and such neverses, but only a small trade stated.